1: Titiev E-5 (1948) 1951 SC4 Araucanians SC4
Mapuche-Huilliche

342 houses a partition was used to separate the "kitchen" from the living quarters.

342 356 Despite uniformity of construction and furnishings, there are striking differences in tidiness from house to house. Some women keep their floors more evenly packed and more neatly swept than do others, and occupants vary in the amount of care with which they exclude dogs, chickens, pigs, and other [234] animals. In a few instances large animals such as horses or cows are sheltered indoors during inclement weather, with consequences that can easily be imagined.

342 Religious rites no longer accompany the occupancy of a new house, but the owner customarily provides food and drink for an all-night celebration for his helpers and friends. A literal housewarming takes place on these occasions, as extra fires are lighted on the floor.[22] It is thought that heated air rising from within, with the downward pressure of cold air outside, will make the thatch roof fit more tightly. A family may even postpone moving into a new ruka until the first rainy day in order to be sure that conditions are right for making it snug and weatherproof.

On some of the reductions that I visited in 1948 did I notice houses with more than one doorway, or with separate compartments for the use of a man's wives or married sons.[23] Structures [243] with zinc, tin, or even tile roofs may be seen from time to time, but these are more likely to be storerooms or barns than habitations, as the Mapuche claim that conventional rukas are more comfortable. Nevertheless, one innovation has become widespread. Many dwellings are built with plank walls to a height of three to four feet and are encircled the rest of the way. As a [178] rule, owners still build their own houses with the help of volunteers, but here and there I was shown an exceptional structure that had been built by hired carpenters from a near-by town. Often when a new ruka is put up the old one is converted into a barn for the use of livestock.

[22] Cf. Hunsen, 1931, pp. 135 ff.

[23] Arrangements of this sort are frequently mentioned. See, for example, Smith, 1855, pp. 295–96, and Hunsen, 1931/39, 137–39.

I: Tiller E-5 (1948) 1951 SG4 Araucanians SG4
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PLATE XIII

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Fig. 1. Two ostrich dancers at Colgua. The distinctive aspects of the costumes are the shawls over their shoulders and the headbands of horsehair.

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Fig. 2. Ensemble at Colgua. The women prepare food while the children play.

[end plate 13]

PLATE XV

Fig. 1. The family of Segundo Palmer at Carrerillo, in front of a storehouse, for the color in which they live. The boy at the left is the son of Mrs. Palmer's brother.

Fig. 2. Hockey game at Carrerillo. Players and spectators were mestizo children. Patricio Calfio stands left of center, with his feet spread wide apart.

[end plate 15]

10: Hilger E-5 (1948-1952) 1957
SG4 Arquivamento SG4
Chile

Building materials (Abipón): 1. Rammers used in thatching a roof. 2. Vine [creeper] used in building houses and roofs. 3. Detail of a chicken coop. (Note the manner of hooping rafters to plate. All attaching is done with vines.)

[illegible]

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[illegible]